

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer discussed some related theories to support this research. The theories used for the underlying requirement to solve the problems. The writer presented some theories about Previous Study, Sociolinguistics, Code-Mixing, Causal Factor of Code Mixing, Linguistics Elements of Code Mixing, The Forms of Code Mixing, The Purpose of Using Code Mixing, *Manusia Setengah Salmon* Novel, translation process and The Effect of Code Mixing for SLA.

A. Previous Study

Actually the writer did not the first who analyzes code mixing. In this research the writer reviews some reports of related researches about Indonesia-English code mixing. The writer used some graduating paper as following:

1. The study of code mixing had been conducted Mawaddina Rahmaini Dalimunthe. In her study it was found code mixing in *Girlfriend magazine*. She focused in linguistics element is dominantly used in code mixing found in *Girlfriend Magazine*. She explained the types of code mixing is dominantly used in *Girlfriend Magazine*. The result of study showed that the code mixing is dominantly used in *Girlfriend Magazine* be found 45,58% words, 42,02% phrase, and 11,99% clause.

There are distinctions from the result of Dalimunthe's study and the present study. Dalimunthe conducted her study in novel *Girlfriend Magazine* as the subject of study meanwhile in this study used Raditya Dika novel entitle *Manusia setengah salmon* as the subject of study. Based on the analysis, she concluded that the outer code mixing is the most dominant type that used by the writer.

2. Saputro also had been conducted a study of Indonesian-English code mixing where his study subject is in *Marmut merah jambu* novel. He found that there are several reason why the writer in the novel use Indonesian-English code mixing. He showed that there are some forms that use, such as words, phrase, hybrid, clouse and idiom.

There are many differences between the present study with Ariputro's study, his study subject is *Marmut Merah Jambu* novel, meanwhile in this study it is a novel entitle *Manusia Setengah Salmon*. His study problem looked for the lexical meaning of code mixing that use in *Marmut Merah Jambu* novel, whereas in this study, it tries to determine the the types, function and the meaning of code mixing words used in *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel.

B. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of linguistics which took speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or it social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between social factors and

linguistics variation.¹ The study explored the functions and the varieties of language, the contacts between different languages, attitudes of people towards language use and users, changes of languages, as well as plans on language.

In reference to the difference, the term sociolinguistics is used more to refer to the study of language in relation of society, whereas, sociology of language is used mainly to refer to the study of society in relation of language. Thus, in sociology of language, the emphasized object of study is societies, whereas in sociolinguistics, the focus of study is language. Although the different emphasis seems to make a sense, in practice in discussions inevitably overlap.²

According to Hudson that sociolinguistics is the study of the language in relation to society. This is consistent with Noam Chomsky theory that sociolinguistics focus on differences in the use of language in society so that an object can be the object language learning another language. Fishman defined sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, their functions, and their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community.

As Holmes claimed sociolinguistics refers to the study of the relationship between language and society, and how language is used in

¹ Abdul Chaer & Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*, Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 2010, p. 5.

² Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra, *Sociolinguistics the Study of Societies's Languages*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2010. p. 9

multilingual speech communities. Sociolinguists are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts. The effect of social factors such as (social distance, social status, age, gender, class) on language varieties (dialects, registers, genres), and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way they are used to convey social meanings.

The focuses of Sociolinguistics are language phenomenon: ³

1. Investigating the relationship of language and society
2. Focus on language use
3. Social context such as topic, people interacted, and social background

Sociolinguistics used for practical life very much, because the languages as a tool of human verbal communication, of course have certain rules on its use. Sociolinguistics provided knowledge how to use language in a certain aspect or social terms. Sociolinguistic guide us in communicating with show language, variety of language or style of what language should we use when we talk to a certain person.

Wardhaugh state that sociolinguistics concern with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication.

³ Annisa Rosita Dewi, *A Descriptive Analysis of Slang Terms Used in Hancock Movie*, Unpublished Thesis, Salatiga, Salatiga : State Islamic College of Salatiga, 2012, p.31.

Finally, the writer concluded that Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics focus in language that used in human life. Human did not as individuals but as a social community. Therefore, people got interaction adapt with their region to influence the surrounding situation.

C. Code Mixing

According to the Kridalaksana theory code is symbol or expression system used to describe a particular meaning. Human language is a kind of code Language system in a society and certain variations in a language. Coding through a process that occurs to the speaker and conversation partner.

Pateda said that the codes generated by the speech should be understood by both parties. In the encoding process if the conversation partner or the audience understands what is encoded by the other person, then they would make decision and act in accordance with what is suggested by the speakers. That such action may include termination of speech or repetition statements.

Marjohan said that code is a term which refers to a variety. Thus a code may be an idiolect, a dialect, a sociolect, a register or a language. A speaker has a linguistics repertoire which consists of various codes. In a monolingual situation, the used of different codes depends on the variability of language.

In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the people to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes (language) has to

be made. In the situation the bilinguals may want to consider for example, who speaks to them, in which language or variety, and when or where the conversation takes place.

Holmes said that there are three important social factors in code choice participant, setting and topic. There are other factors that contributed to the appropriate choice of code they are social distance, status formality, and function or goal of the interaction. The particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties.

People are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code. The phenomenon in switch or mix code called code switching and code mixing.⁴

According to the Dell Hathway Hymes's theory that there are eight factor that influence bilingual, multilingual, monolingual people may consider when choosing a code. The factors were formulated into an acronym, namely **speaking** which stand for **S**etting and scene, **P**articipants, **E**nds, **A**ct sequence, **K**ey, **I**nstrumentalities, **N**orms of interactions, **G**enre.⁵

⁴Mawaddina Rahmaini Dalimunthe, *An Analysis of Code Mixing Found in Girdfield Magazine*, Unpublished Thesis, Medan : University of Sumatera Utara, 2011, p.13

⁵Zulfikar Hanafi, *A Brief Description of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Novel Divortiare by Ika Natassa*, Unpublished Thesis, Medan : University of Sumatera Utara, 2010, p. 21

1. Setting and Scene

The setting and scene are the places, occasions, or natural situations that can influence the people in choosing a code. People considered a more formal variety of a language when they talking in an office than when talking in a picnic place. Teacher used a formal language when they give some materials for their students than talking in a supermarket.

2. Participants

The participants are the people involved in the communication found in setting. The term participants refer to various combinations of speaker or listener. For example, a good public speaker want to know about they audience (participants) before performing a speech. They may think considering what kind of jokes they should tell or whether they speak in more casual way or formal one after considering the audience.

3. Ends

The ends are the goals or purposes that a speaker wishes to reach. For example, a political party delivered a speech in a campaign, they wished to persuade the crowd before their in order to get support for the election. Therefore, for the different ends or occasions, people may choose different codes.

4. Act Sequence

The act sequence referred to the order of a speech, is it narrative, a conversation, or a talking. For example, A formal speech is set carefully with an opening expression, small talk, followed with an introduction, a story before entering the main topic.

5. Key

The key referred to the manner, spirit, and feeling of the message wished to be captured within the conversation. It is also referred to the spirit captured in the voice or manner of a speaker. The spirit or the feeling may be sincere, modest, or low.

6. Instrumentalities

The instrumentalities referred to the register and forms of the speech. The forms that might be under consideration are whether it will be delivered in a more formal way or a casual friendly one.

7. Norm of Interaction

The norm of interaction is the contextual custom in using the code. For example, allowance for an interruption, using gestures freely, addressing an audience, eye contacts, distance, asking questions about belief.

8. Genre

The genre referred to the type of the utterances whether it is on the poem form, proverb form, a prayer form, a lecture. The factors described above have been one of the most important foundations in the

general study of code choices. They are popularly known as the components of the ethnography of speaking. In a conversation we did not find the factors to be activated all together. The certain degree these factors in choosing a code might be also helpful to describe factors that influence other forms of language contact phenomenon such as code switching, code mixing, or may be word borrowing.⁶

Based on the opinion it can be concluded that the code can be variants of a language and the language itself. Based on this understanding provides opportunities that code mixing does not occur only between languages but can also occur between the variants.⁷

According to the Kachru theory that code mixing as a strategy used for the transferring of linguistic unitys from one language to another. This transfer results in a restricted or not so restricted code of lingyistic repertoire which includes the mixing of either lexical items, full sentence or the embedding of idioms.⁸

Code mixing found when a speaker mixes two language or more to achieve a particular purpose. Wardhaugh said that code mixing occurs when speaker use both languages together to the occurance that they change from one language to the other language in the course of a single sentence. It

⁶ Zulfikar Hanafi, *A Brief Description of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Novel Divortiare by Ika Natassa*, Unpublished Thesis, Medan : University of Sumatera Utara, 2010, p. 11-12.

⁷ Mawaddina Rahmaini Dalimunthe, *An Analysis of Code Mixing Found in Girdfield Magazine*, Unpublished Thesis, Medan : University of Sumatera Utara, 2011, p. 7.

⁸ Iwan Fauji, *Sociolinguistics An Introduction to A Language Vriation In the Society*, Unpublised Modul, Palangkaraya : STAIN Palangkaraya, 2012, p.51

means that they insert some pieces or elements of another language while they are basically using a certain language.

Code mixing is a phenomenon that frequently occurred in Indonesian's multilingual and pluratistic society. It has been found that Indonesians who have a good command of English often code mix English into Indonesian. This phenomenon not only exists in conversation but is also presented in printed media like a novel.⁹

The phenomenon of code mixing happens not only between local language and Indonesian language, but also among local language, Indonesian language and English. The phenomenon of code mixing does not only occur in daily life situations. It also used by some authors to create novel.

The concept of code mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code switching and the other form of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items. Code mixing can be used to identify almost any linguistic mixed forms resulting from language contacts.

There are three forms of language contacts defined, namely *alternation*, which is roughly similar with code switching, *insertion*, which refers to the use of lexical items or entire constituents from a *foreign language*, and *congruent lexicalization*, which refers to a situation where

⁹Cou Su Kia, Xiongcong Cheng, Tan Kooi Xee & Choo Wee Ling, *Code-Mixing of English in the Entertainment News of Chinese Newspaper in Malaysia*, "International Journal of English Linguistics Volume 1", Malaysia : March 2011, p.4.

the two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.¹⁰

Code mixing distinguished from code switching. With an emphasis on the different grammatical items involved as well as the association with the situation and topic found in case, a theoretical difference between code mixing and code switching. In code mixing, pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. Conversational code mixing involves the deliberate mixing of two languages without an associated topic situation change.

In some situation, clauses although phrases that used consist of clauses and phrases mixing hybrid clauses, hybrid phrases, and each clauses and phrases did not espoused that each function, so it called code mixing.¹¹

The table below present summarized differences between code mixing and code switching.¹² As seen in table 1.1 below:

No	Point of View	Code-Switching	Code-Mixing
1	Grammatical and item involved	Sentence and Clause	Phrase, word, morpheme, phonemes
2	Base language	Clear	something unclear
3	Topics	May change	Maintained
4	Situations	Formal and informal	More likely informal
5	Bilingual fluencies	Partial	Total

¹⁰Made iwan Indrawan Jendra, *Sociolinguistics The Study Of Societies' Languages*, Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu, 2012 p.78-79.

¹¹Abdul Chaer & Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*, Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 2010, p. 115.

¹²Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra, *Sociolinguistics the Study of Societies's Languages*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2010, p. 78-80

Table 1.1: The summarized differences between code switching and code mixing.

According to Jendra theory that one of the effect of using two or more languages is code mixing. Wardhaugh explained that code mixing is a symptom of language usage in which a mixing or combination of different variations within the same clause.¹³

Nababan said that a prominent feature in the event of code mixing is the relaxation or informal situation. So, combine the code generally occurs when speaking casually, while in informal situations this is rarely the case. If in a formal situation occurs code mixing, this due to the absence of a sulk on the concept of the term in question.

In a formal language situation, there are rarely mixed code. If there is mix code in the formal situation, it is because there is no proper expression in a language that is being used so it is necessary to use words from foreign languages. Sometimes there are also mixes the code if the speaker wants to show their knowledge or their position. Nowadays, code mixing made in the use of Indonesian language mixed with English, even more flourishing.

Code mixing are well known traits in the speech pattern of the average bilingual in any human society the world over.¹⁴ Code as a verbal component that can be as small as a morpheme or as comprehensive and

¹³Sumarsih, Masitowarni Siregar, Syamsul Bahri, & Dedi Sanjaya, *Code Swiching and Code Mixing in Indonesia Study in Sociolinguistic*, "English Language and Literatures Studies Volume 4", Medan: 2014, p.79.

¹⁴Ayeomoni, M.O, *Code-Switching and Code-Mixing: Style of Language Use in Childhood in Yoruba Speech Community*, "Nordik Journal of African Study Vol.15 Issue 1", Nigeria: Obafemiy Owolowo University, 2006, p.1.

complex as the entire system of language. It has been variously termed code alternation, language mixing or language alternation. Several scholars have attempted to define code-mixing. Code mixing as change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text.

Ayeomoni said code mixing is the mixture of two languages which involves one word from one language in the syntax of another, with the majority of words coming from the latter language. Spardlin asserts code mixing showed how language is represented in the bilingual mind. They talked about functional lexical code mixings as constituents formed by a functional morpheme from one language and a lexical morpheme from the other.

Jiza states that intersentential code mixing engages the use of sentential constituents from two languages in the same discourse. Each sentential constituent follows the grammar of its respective language.¹⁵

Code mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a cooperative activity where the participants, in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand.

Another characteristic of code mixing phenomenon is that the elements of the language or its variations are to insert in another language no longer has own function. the maximum condition code mixing is linguistic convergence whose elements are derived from several languages,

¹⁵Abbas Ali Zarei and Samita Tagipour Asarteh, *The Effects of Code-Mixing, Thematic Clustering and Contextualization on L2 Vocabulary Recognition and Production*, "Journal of Language and Culture Vol.2(6)", Iran: Islamic Azab University, 2011, p.97.

each of which has been took off its functions and support functions of the inserted language. The elements can be divided into two groups, namely:¹⁶

1. Code mixing sourced from the native language and all variations are called inner code mixing. Mixed code derived from the original language with all its variations (formal, standard, informal, non-standard)
2. Code mixing sourced from foreign language are called outer code mixing. Mixed code derived from foreign languages.

D. Causal Factors of Code Mixing

According to Nababan that dominant characteristic in code mixing phenomenon is informal situation or in relaxed situation. In generally code mixing was occuring in relaxed conversation, while in formal situation this phenomenon is rarely happened. If code mixing in formal situation, there is no term that refers to the referred concept.¹⁷

Suwito defines the background of code mixing categorized into two types namely:

- 1) Background on attitudes type (attitudinal type)
- 2) Background in linguistics

Both types are interconnected, thus can be identified some reasons for the emergence of code mixing. The reasons are:

¹⁶Ari Saputro, *The Analysis of Indonesian-English Code-Mixing Used in Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*, Unpublised Thesis, Salatiga : State Islamic College of Salatiga, 2013, p.30.

¹⁷Mawaddina Rahmaini Dalimunthe, *An Analysis of Code Mixing Found in Girdfield Magazine*, Unpublised Thesis, Medan : University of Sumatera Utara, 2011, p.11.

a) Character Identification

The size of the character is to identify social, and educational.

b) Manner Identification

Manner identification determined by language. For example, someone used code mixing in their hierarchy of social status.

c) The Inclination to explain and interpret

The inclination to explain and interpret appear visible because of interfering code also marks a person's attitude and relationship to others.

Factor contributing to the code mixing is relaxation of speakers, formal situations, habit and there is no precise expression in language that is being used. According to Hoffman said there are some factors why the speakers mixed their languages, as follow: ¹⁸

(1) Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker felt free and more comfortable to express their emotional, excitements, and feelings in a language that is not their everyday language.

(2) Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-

¹⁸Taofik Hidayat, *An Analysis of Code Switching Used by Facebookers*, Unpublished Thesis, Bandung: STKIP Siliwangi of Bandung, p.2

known figures are mostly from some English speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good at English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

(3) Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not their native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something. They either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from their second language to their first language. On the other hand, there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language.

(4) Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

(5) Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify their speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, they can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

(6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talked to another bilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of their speech run smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

(7) Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

Additional reasons given by Saville-Troike

(1) To soften and strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people mixing and switching *bahasa Indonesia* into English can also soften a request because English is not their native tongue. It did not sound as direct as *bahasa Indonesia*. However, code mixing and code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because they can use a language that not everybody can.

(2) Because of real lexical need.

The most common reason for bilinguals to mix or switch their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the

languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, they will find it easier to say it in *bahasa Indonesia*. And vice versa, when they have a word that is lacking in *bahasa Indonesia*, they will use the English term.

- (3) To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience. Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community of people in their communication, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that not everybody knows or masters.

Why a person would have to borrow words from other languages. It basically has two factors, they are internal factors and external factors.

(a) Internal Factor

This factor indicated that someone borrow words from other languages because of the encouragement that was in them. The factors include three types:

1. Low frequency of word

Someone interfered code because the words are frequently used usually more stable and easy to remember its meaning.

2. Pernicious Homonymy

The words are borrowed from other languages are also used to solve the problem of homonyms that exist in the language of speakers. Its mean sometimes if the speakers used

the word in his own language, the word can cause problems that is the meaning of ambiguous homonym. So as to avoid ambiguous meaning speakers use words from other languages.

3. Need for Synonym

Speakers deliberately use words from another language are synonymous with language speakers in order to save other person.

(b) External Factors

External factors was influenced by outside speakers, which causes the speakers to borrow words from other languages. There are four external factors, namely:

1. Developments or Introductions to New Cultures

This factor is due to new cultural developments such as technological developments in Indonesia, Indonesia would not want people to use English a lot because a lot of technology tools that come from foreign countries. Or use the Java language by students who in fact did not come from Java.

2. In sufficiently Differentiated

Indicate a specific meaning that has a specific purpose such as a habit.

3. Social Value

Speakers took the words from other languages taking into account social factors, so expect to use these words may indicate social status of the speakers

4. Oversight

It means there are limitations of words that are owned by the language speakers in relation to the subject matter so that the speakers have to take words from other languages. Examples of limited words in the field of medicine in the Indonesian language so many medical terms are taken from Latin that has the appropriate term in the field of medicine.

E. Linguistics Elements of Code Mixing

Beside types, code mixing also has a form that determined by the form of mixing language that is how much the mixed language elements inserted into the main language. Based on linguistic elements involved in it, mix the code can be divided into several types, among others, is the insertion of an element in the form of repetition of words and the infiltration of elements in the form of the idiom or expression.

1) Word

Words or morphemes are the smallest code units in language, they are not the smallest units of meaning. The word can be classified into two major types, namely the particle and the full word. Particles are a limited number of words, usually did not experience morphological processes. Full word has a characteristic opposite to the

particle, which is primarily nature of lexical meaning. Full word divided into noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction.

a) Noun

Noun is word that used to refer name for a person, place, animal, thing, place, idea, and activity. If you can put article a, an, or the before the word, it will most likely be a noun.¹⁹

Fuction of Nouns:

(1) As subject a sentence.

If the noun functioning as the subject of the sentence, the noun would be located before the verb. Ex. **Tia** goes to school.

(2) As object a sentence.

If the noun functioning as the subject of the sentence, the noun would be located after the verb. Ex. They buy **some books**.

Kinds of Nouns :

(1) Concrete Noun

Noun which has a form that can be seen, touched, held by the five senses.

- Common Noun Ex. Doctor, the market, By bus
- Proper Noun Ex. Tanti, Surabaya, Islam, Atlantic Ocean
- Material Noun Ex. The water, some ice, any sugar
- Collective Noun Ex. A trople, a flect.

(2) Abstract Noun.

¹⁹ Rudy Hariyono & Andrew Mc. Carthy, *ABC Accurate, Bright, Clear, Plus English Grammar* , Surabaya : Gitamedia Press, 2008, p. 16.

Noun which has a form that can not be seen, touched, held by the five senses. Ex. Love, peace, misery, kindness.

- (3) Countable Noun Ex. A car, many tables, some books.
- (4) Uncountable Noun Ex. Water, sand, some sugar, any paper,
- (5) Plural Noun Ex. Boys, girls
- (6) Singular Noun Ex. Un umrella, a bag,
- (7) Singular Possessive Ex. Boy's, girl's
- (8) Plural Possessive Ex. Boys' girls'

Ex.

- The *girl* lost her new backpack at *school*.
- The *house* was full of happiness.

b) Verb

Verb is a word that expresss action, activity or otherwise helps to make a statement. There are kinds of verb :

- (1) According to usefulness, verbs are divided into :
 - Infinitive or Present tense (Verb-1). Ex. Hope, manage, promise
 - Preterite or Past tense (Verb-2). Ex. Began, tried, added.
 - Past Participle (Verb-3). Ex. Affected, applied, written, read.
- (2) According to the change in the time, verb are divided into :
 - Regular Verb. Ex. Cry-cried-cried.
 - Irregular Verb. Ex. Eat-ate-eaten.

(3) According to the object, verbs are divided into :

- Transitive verb. Ex. Made, bought, bring, wait.
- Intransitive Verb. Ex. Sleep, walk, sit, smile, fall.

(4) According to function in the sentence, verbs are divided into :

- Ordinary Verb. Ex. Write, play, study, breath.
- Auxiliary Verb. Ex. Is, am, are, was, were, do, does, did.
- Linking Verb. Ex. Become, smell, grow, turn, Run.

c) Adjective

Adjective is modifies or describes limits a noun or pronoun.

Adjectives tell what kind of how many. Article a, an, and the are also considered adjectives. Types of adjective divided into :

(1) Descriptive adjective ex. kind, pretty, near, poor, smooth, dry.

(2) Quantitative adjective

- a. Indefinite adjective. Ex: Many, a lot of, little, few, some.
- b. Numeral adjective number. Ex: First, ninth, second, sixtieth.

▪ Cardinal number. Ex. I, 19, 200

▪ Ordinal number. Ex. First, ninth, second, sixtieth

(3) Possessive adjective. Ex. My, your, our, their, his, her.

(4) Distributive adjective. Ex. Each, every, either, neither.

(5) Proper adjective. Ex. Indonesian, English, African.

(6) Interrogative adjective. Ex. Which, whose, what.

(7) Demonstrative adjective. Ex.

a. Definite Demonstrative adjective. Ex. This, those, such.

b. Indefinite Demonstrative adjective. Ex. An, other, another.

d) Adverb

Word that modifies or describes a verb (the students read *aloud*), an adjective (the movie was *very* amusing), another adverb (It all happened *too* quickly for me). Adverb answer how, when or where. Many adverbs end in-ly : Slow + ly = slowly.

There are kinds of adverb.

(1) Adverb of time (Ex. She left *yesterday*)

(2) Adverb of manner (Ex. He run *quickly*)

(3) Adverb of degree (Ex. It was *too* hot)

(4) Adverb of place (Ex. They go to bookstore *near* post office)

(5) Adverb of indefinite time. (Ex. he is *always* late).

(6) Adverb of frequency. (Ex. Mia *usually* very busy).

(7) Adverb of probability. (Ex. *Maybe* I will do it soon).

(8) Adverb of negation. (Ex. *No*, we can't do that).

e) Preposition

A preposition introduces a noun or pronoun or a phrase or clause functions in the sentence as a noun. The word or word group that the preposition introduces is its object. The preposition never stands alone. Noun and pronoun as object of preposition.

Types of preposition are divided into : it, behind, beside, by, about, above, after, in into, in front of, inside, among.

f) Conjunction

A conjunction as a word that connects words or groups of words. Types coordinating (for, but, or, yet, so, and, nor), correlative (both, and, either, or, neither, nor, not only, not also), and subordinating conjunctions join dependent clauses to main clauses.

And, either/neither, but, etc.²⁰

F. The Forms of Code Mixing

According to Suwito's theory that there are six forms of code mixing as follows:²¹

1) The insertion of words

The insertion of words means the language unit that stands on its own, it consist of free morphemes and bound morphemes. One common definition of a word is the following a word is any unit of language that in writing, appears between spaces or between a space and a hyphen.

Words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. Instead words are sometimes constructed of smaller parts.

²⁰<https://www20.csueastbay.edu/library/scaa/files/pdf/partsofspeech.pdf>(Access on December 15 2014)

²¹Debby Mediyanthi, *A Descriptive Of Code Mixing In Social Networking (Facebook)*, Unpublished Thesis, Salatiga : State Islamic College of Salatiga, 2012,

These parts are called morphemes. The examples are from the novel *Manusia Setengah Salmon*:

- a) Dia mengajak gue ketemu di sebuah *cafe*.
- b) Gue jadi jarang bisa ngelakuin kegiatan seperti main *game* atau bahkan sekedar lari sore bersama.

2) The insertion of hybrids

Hybrid is the composed part of words, it is a combination of word pieces, the combination pieces of Indonesian word and English word. The examples are from the novel *Manusia Setengah Salmon* :

- a) *Handphone*-nya lalu ditutup.
- b) Gue pergi *nge-date* dengan berbagai macam orang dari berbagai macam latar belakang.

3) The insertion of word reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of some parts of the base (which maybe the entire base) more than one word. Reduplication is a morphological process by which the root or stem of a word, or part of it is repeated.

Reduplication is used in inflections to convoy a grammatical function, such as plurality and intensification. Reduplication is found in a wide range of languages and language groups, though its level of linguistic productivity varies.

Example:

- (1) Aku cuman *replay-replay-an* aja di twitter.

4) The insertion of phrases

Phrase is grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one words, and lacking the subject and predicate structure typical of clauses. Phrase insertion here a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted and functioning as a single unit.

Phrases divided into five, they are:

(1) Noun phrase

Noun phrase is used in sentence as subject or an object. There are some component of noun phrase consist of

- Determiner (modifier) + Noun (head)

Example: The dictionary

- Pronoun (modifier) + Noun (head)

Example: My friend

- Noun (head) + Adjective (modifier)

Example: Something different

- Adjective (Modifier) + Noun / noun phrase (Head)

Example: Handsome boy, all my best friends

- Noun (head) + Prepositional phrase (modifier)

Example: Thanks for listening

(2) Adverbial phrase

Adverbial phrase is a phrase which is used to modify a verb, and adjective or adverb. The component of adverbial phrase is:

- Adverb (head) + prepositional phrase (modifier)

Example: Still with me.

(3) Prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase is a group of related words opened by a prepositional and ended by noun or pronoun object. The component of pp is :

- Prepositional (head) + noun/noun phrase (modifier)

Example: In the middle

Example :

(1) Tiba-tiba dia mengeluarkan *pepper spray*.

(2) Tanya gue dengan gerakan *slow motion*.

5) The insertion of idioms

Idioms are an expression which has a meaning different from that of the individual meaning of each of its component parts. Dixon defines idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another without some change in its meaning or connotation.

Example :

(1) Malam-malam gue ngebungkus badan dengan seprai putih sok jadi pocong tanpa *make-up*.

(2) Cara terbebas dari jomblo friksional ya *move on*.

6) The insertion of clause

Tri Wiratno defines clause is the part of sentence that consist of subject and finite or predicate but has not expressed the complete idea. Some clauses are dependent, so they can stand themselves as sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statements. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate), they cannot stand themselves and therefore the meaning upon the reminder or the sentence in which they appear.

G. Purpose of Using Code Mixing

There some purpose why people using code mixing, the purpose divided into :

1) Need Feeling Motive

According to Ohoiwatun's theory that need feeling motive happens because of technology need feeling, speaker use it as if they could not find words that have similar meaning in the language they speak. The reason is in order they are able to speak simpler and clear to make their interlocutors understand the message conveyed easily, certain bilingual would use certain word to express their feeling.

2) Prestige Feeling Motive

Ohoiwatun said prestige feeling motive choose by the speaker to appear their educational status. prestige used a well educated person.

3) Asserting Status, Pride And Power

Holmes states the purpose usually triggers a writer to switch or mix codes which are more prestigious, in which they cannot obtain when using their previous code. The mixing word usually is not related specifically to the topic and there is always a word substitute the first language.

4) Being More Informative

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted since the speaker is message oriented. For instance it happens because his occupation and education use the codes often. Holmes said that people may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic regardless of where they are speaking. It can also be done by quoting and important recitation. In this case, the speaker wishes to be accurate the exact words are important.

5) Making Jokes

The purpose occurs when a code mixing is conducted to set a humorous effect. This purpose also indicates the formality of conversation, an example Paraguay shows that Guarani, According Holmes said that the low variety is considered more appropriate for joking and humorous anecdotes.

6) Expressing Self-Emotion

This purpose occurs when a code mixing is concluded to express a writer self-emotion, such as sadness and happiness. Yet, sometimes a speaker can even switch in the opposite direction.

Holmes claimed that from the high variety is often to express disapproval, so a person may switch language because they are angry.

But a writer usually uses regional dialects to express sadness and happiness.

H. Lexical Meaning

The meanings relate to the language function as a means of communication. It is closely influenced by the grammar, context, situation and society culture to where the meaning occurs.²²

Lexical is a linguistics item in dictionary. So, lexical meaning is meaning that is explained or described in dictionary. This meaning, usually occurs when the words is used in isolator or not in context or without any correlation to other words.

Meaning is a component of a word through which a concept is communicated, in this way endowing the word with the ability to denote objects, qualities, abstract notions. The functional approach is studies the functions of a word in speech meaning of a word is studied through relations of it with other linguistic units

In the Linguistics meaning, lexical meaning is the meaning of a word inrelation to the physical world or to abstract concepts, without reference to any sentence in which the word may occur. Compare grammatical meaning, content word.

²² Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani, *A Practical Guide For Translation Skill*, Malang: UIN Maliki Press, 2010, P.37.

Lexical meaning is the meaning of a content word that depends on then on linguistic concepts it is used to express content word, open class word aword to which an independent meaning can be assigned meaning, signification, import, significance the message that is intended or expressed or signified.²³

I. Manusia Setengah Salmon Novel

Manusia setengah salmon novel is the sixth book by Raditya Dika which was published in 2011. The publisher by gagas media in Jakarta Selatan. The story still has concept comedy based on stories written by the author as in the previous book. This book contains 258 pages and 19 chapters. *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel made worth reading among teenagers and adults.

This novel is one of a non fiction comedy. The sixth Radith's novel, he add pieces of the story from his previous novels that relate this novel. *Manusia Setengah Salmon* novel focus on the instrinsic elements, because the content of the story is very good and more interesting than instrinsic elements.

The language used is daily language. So, if we read the novel, we can instantly understand the words that are delivered by Raditya Dika. Then, in this novel Raditya Dika provide symbols or emoticons for the readers.

²³<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/lexical+meaning>(Access December 7th 2014)

This novel also featuring moral value about the meaning of displacement. As in his previous novel, *Manusia setengah salmon* was the sixth novel published by Raditya Dika. Actually there are a few books that have been published after *Manusia setengah salmon*, but this is the book that tells about himself. The hallmark of the book his brother (Edgar) is a story that happened to him and humans around him. Yes diary so similar, yet different. The language is silly to make you roar with laughter to read it.²⁴

However, there is one thing that makes this novel seem to differ from the previous books. *Manusia setengah salmon* is not just a comedy novel. Not just a collection of jokes that are not meaningful sentences. This book includes elements of social life in humor. Tells about the different kinds of sad things that actually there are gaps and lessons can we draw from these things.

This novel contains nineteen chapters that tells a lot about the displacement Raditya Dika. Start of moving house, moving family relationships, moving the driver and moved hearts.

Besides includes elements of humor story, there are two chapters in the *manusia setengah salmon* intended for Raditya Dika's parents. In chapter-1 entitled *ledakan paling merdu*, contains about the best quality time of the Raditya Dika and his father. Given both equally busy and

²⁴ <http://cinetariz.blogspot.com/2013/10/review-manusia-setengah-salmon.html>

rarely have time together. If there is a chapter to the father of course there is a chapter to the mother. Chapter-9 entitled *Kasih ibu sepanjang Belanda* tells a fussy and possessive mom.

From the nineteen chapter, writing Raditya Dika many dedicated to reducing the number of singles (scientific name: *fakir asmara*) in Indonesia. There is also a chapter that contains the results of observational studies conducted by Raditya Dika for some time with a case study material and clear, concise, accurate and detailed. The observation is very useful for you who are still own. This chapter will also be given a guide so that you can soon to get a girlfriend in a way to practice the teachings in chapter 13 entitled *Jomblonology*.

In the *Manusia Setengah Salmon* Novel also there are special chapters for you are more industrious hobby online in twitter. The chapters are summarized chirp twitter account belonging to Raditya Dika tells about special tips so that you can pass the exam and when you was really overwhelmed feeling upset. The story is exciting and original.

Although classified as a comedy novel. But there are also tables of the horror in the book *manusia setengah salmon*. In chapter-10 entitled *interview with the hantus*. If you are a coward, don't try to reads this chapter, because of this chapter tells about the content of the interview Raditya Dika with some populer ghost in our country like *pocong*, *genderuwo* and others. However, it just fiction story.

In addition to the above two materials, there are also some stories that are specifically designed to make the reader laugh out loud. One point that once again make this book is highly recommended to be read is the placement of the order of the story. The author manages to make the reader feeling up and down. Not merely sad and not merely laugh out loud. There are times where a story that belongs to the category heartwarming story is placed adjacent to the pure comedy.

J. Translation Process

The translation process is the procedures or steps or order of technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another language or the Source Language (SL) to Target language (TL) message equivalently. The translation process can be described as decoding the meaning of the source text, and reencoding or translating this meaning in the target language.²⁵

According to Metham and Hudson that translation is the replacement of a test in one language by a replacement of an equivalent text in second language.²⁶

Translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, analyzing those factors in order to find out its appropriate meaning, and then reconstruction the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical

²⁵Langgeng Budianto & Aan E. Fardhani, *A Practical Guide For Translation Skill*, Malang : UIN Maliki Press, 2010, P. 27-36

²⁶A.B.As-Safi', *Translation Process, Strategies, and Basic Theoretical Issues*, Petra University, P.10

structure in suitable communication situation, and cultural context accepted in the TL. The basic purpose of translation is to reproduce various types of texts, comprising literary, religious, scientific, philosophical texts etcetera.

According to Nida and Taber in Langgeng & Fardhani, they divided the procedure of translation process in three steps:²⁷

1. Understanding the meaning / message of SL text, through analyzing its words, phrases, and sentence structure or grammar used on the sentences,
2. Transferring the analyzed messages in SL into the TL messages by finding out the equivalent meanings of the text. This step is called an internal process,
3. Restructuting the equivalent meanings of SL to RL (receptor language) with accepted forms / sentence patterns. The messages in RL/TL must be the same with the messages in SL. Some adjustments of lexical and grammatical are done, transformation happens. Both steps (2-3) are called deep structure, everything still happens in one's mind. When the result is already fit between SL text and RL or TL text, translation is written.

The process of translating is shown in the following:

1. Deep Structure And Surface Structure Relationship

Translation is concerned with form and meaning. Form in a different way is related to surface structure of a language that deals with grammatical, lexical and phonological aspects. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. Meaning is related to deep structure

²⁷*Ibid*, 30

of a language dealing with semantic aspects. It refers to the message, idea, thought, or feeling that is transferred.

A translator needs to understand the concepts and relationship between form and meaning of surface structure and deep structure well. Briefly, it can be said that a surface structure is concrete and visible, whereas, deep structure is abstract and invisible that deep structure is that the surface structure is the representation / reflection of the deep structure.

2. Technical Devices In Deep Structure

Technical devices in translation refer to kinds of analysis processes in finding the equivalent message/meaning in in TR(target language). The technical devices in deep structure consists of translation, transliteration, transposition, literal, borrowing, modulation, and adaptation. Meanwhile, in surface structure, the technical devices possibly found are adding, subtracting, adapting and eliminating.

For instance, in one translating process, there could be all devices applied or only some of them used, or even only one device is involved. It means that key may occur together or only some of them. For better understanding of the technical devices, here are the definition and illustration for each device in deep structure.

- 1) Translation is rendering the sounds of an SL into a TL form

Here are the example :

Indonesia

Jakarta

English

Batavia

Akhmad	Achmad
Singapura	Singapore
Jepang	Japan

- 2) Transliteration is the process of rendering the letters of one alphabet into the letter of another with a different alphabetical system.

Here is an example :

- a) The Russian Cyrillic alphabets into the Latin ones
- b) Arabic into Latin

Yet, no transliteration happens between English and Indonesian since both languages use the Latin alphabets.

- 3) Transposition is the common procedure used in translation. It involves a grammatical structure replacement / grammatical adjustment from SL language to achieve the same effect. Compare the two Indonesian sentences with the English style.

Indonesian :

- a) Perlu diketahui bahwa menulis modul membutuhkan waktu lama.
- b) Australia menyatakan bahwa sangat sedikit yang telah dikerjakan untuk target perdagangan.

English :

- a) You should know that module writing takes much time.
- b) Australia says it has least to do for the trade target. (*The Jakarta Posst: Nov 16, 1994*)

- 4) Literal is one to one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can include borrowing and word for word translation and is as an inter-lingual synonymy.

Here are the example :

English	Indonesia
Eyeball	Bolamata
Horseshoe	Sepatu kuda
Bedbug	Kepinding
Power	Kekuatan
Tina is dancing.	Tina sedang menari.
Tina has slept.	Tina sudah tidur.
Five principles.	Lima dasar.

- 5) Borrowing is a procedure often used when the TL has no equivalent for the SL units by adopting the words without any changes but sometimes with spelling or pronunciation adjustments. The terms are called untranslatable.

English	Indonesia
Culture	Kultur
Bamboo	Bambu
Internet	Internet
Modern	Modern
Komputer	Komputer

- 6) Modulation entails a change in lexical elements in shift in the point of view. It is a kind of lexical adjustment. Transposition and modulation may take place at the same time. The following examples of modulation :

- a) Everybody knows Dolly is the place of street-walkers in Surabaya.
(*Street walkers : WTS*).
 - b) He just cat sleeps on his bad room. (*Cat sleeps : Tidur-tiduran*)
 - c) The star war between USSR and USA has ended. (*Star war : Persaingan senjata*)
- 7) Adaptation is a procedure used when the others do not suffice. It involves modifying the concepts, or using a situational analogue to the SL situation though not identical to it or the process of adapting the content of the message, so that the target language text will have as close as possible to the intent of the SL text and still create a similar impact. An adaptation may entail modulation and transposition all together.

Adaptation can cover the substitution of the following aspects :

- a. Letter for letter (Arabic letter to Latin letter)
- b. Morpheme for morpheme

Instruct	-	Mengajar
Instructor	-	pengajar
- c. Word for word

Picture	-	foto
Drawing	-	lukisan
Drive	-	mengemudi
Thick	-	tebal
- d. Phrase for phrase

Keep clean	-	jaga kebersihan
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A patient lover - kekasih yang penyabar

For sale - Dijual

e. Sentence for sentence

They are generous to the poor = *Mereke pemurah kepada orang miskin.*

f. Paragraph for paragraph

g. Discourse for discourse

3. Technical Devices In Surface Structure

It is the process of rewriting the message of the SL into the TL text in which one applies the rules of the second language system. The translation result changes the original form of SL text by adding or subtracting the words of the sentences, or by adapting the form in SL which is not found in TL related to lexical adjustments and rendering the SL word sounds, or by eliminating only for necessary elements of the sentences. Note how the translation process happens in surface in the example below.

1) Adding : the process of adding structural or lexical elements to the target language to those present in the source language. Here are the example :

a. Saya - petani (2 words)

I am - a farmer (4 words)

b. Jacky - tidak bekerja (3 words)

Jacky - does not work (4 words)

c. A difficult translating task (4 words)

Sebuah tugas menterjemahkan yang sulit (5 words)

- 2) Substracting : the process of substruting structural or lexical elements to the target language to those present in the source language.

Examples :

- a) Mereka kembali ke rumah (*4 words*)

They returned home (*3 words*)

- b) Ayahku selalu menemukan informasi bagus di koran (*8 words*)

My father always finds good information on the newspaper (*9 words*)

- 3) Adapting

- 4) Eliminating : the process of elimanating elements is mandatory the source language but unnecessary in the target language or with no counterpart / correspondence there.

Example :

Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent **of** all human illness **are** related **to** diet, and forty percent **of** cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer **of** the colon. (Jakarta Post, August 9, 1994).

Beberapa penelitian telah menunjukkan bahwa kemungkinan 80% penyakit yang menyerang manusia disebabkan oleh diet dan 40% kanker diakibatkan oleh diet juga, khususnya kanker usus besar.

The bold words were omitted in the target language (Indonesian), because they are unnecessary to be translated to make the translation result clear.

Finally, technical devices are steps taken in translating from one language into another language. Among the steps, transposition and modulation are most important technical devices. They play significant role to reach the closest natural language for the second text.

K. The Effect Of Code Mixing For SLA (Second Language Acquisition)

When we were still a very young child, we began acquiring at least one language what linguistics call our first language (L1) probably without thinking much about it, and with very little conscious effort or awareness. Since that time, we may have acquired an additional language is second language possibly also in the natural course of having the language used around, but more likely with the same conscious effort needed to acquire other domains of knowledge in the process of becoming an educated individual.

Second Language Acquisition (SLA) refers both to the study of individuals and groups who are learning a language subsequent to learning their first one as young children, and to the process of learning that language. The additional language is called a second language (L2), even though it may actually be the third, fourth, or tenth to be acquired.²⁸

A second language is typically an official or societally dominant language needed for education, employment, and other basic purposes. It is often acquired by minority group members or immigrants who speak another language natively.

People had to learn English as their second language, which was an official language to get job in the government and business sectors, and student had to have a very good command over English most of the books

²⁸ Muriel Saville & Troike, *Introducing Second Language Acquisition*, Cambridge : University Press, 2006 : 2

of occidental knowledge, history, philosophy, and technique were written in English.

What is learned in acquiring a second language, as well as how it is learned, is often influenced by whether the situation involves informal exposure to speakers of other languages, immersion in a setting where one needs a new language to meet basic needs, or formal instruction in school, and these learning conditions are often profoundly influenced by powerful social, cultural, and economic factors affecting the status of both languages and learners.²⁹

Many factors which influence the people mix the code, such as their background as like education, culture, economic, occupation and social. Education is one of the parts of background the people mix the code, if the people have good education so it influences their mix code.

Ratio of times use formal and informal language. Code mixing when the conversation mix two or more languages in a speech or in a discourse without requirement, the relaxed of the speakers habit get involved in that situation. The prominent characteristic in code mixing is the quality of being relaxed or informal situation.

In a formal situation, there are rarely mixed code. If there is mix code in the formal situation, it is because there is no proper expression in a language that is being used so it is necessary to use words from foreign

²⁹*Ibid*, P.5

language. Sometimes there are also mixes the code if the speaker wants to show their knowledge and their position.

The term language community refers to a group of people who share knowledge of a common language to at least some extent. Multilingual individuals are often members of more than one language community generally to different degrees, and the one or ones they orient themselves to at any given moment is reflected not only in which segment of their linguistic knowledge they select, but which interaction skills they use, and which features of their cultural knowledge they activate.

In the daily life of human beings have 24 hours in a day. They are more likely to spend time outside the home and interact with other human beings. The ratio of the use of formal and informal language can be seen with the rotation time spent in a day. For example, a student has time 9 hours in school, they are required to use formal language in the school environment. In other hand, when they had back to their home, they interact more with their family and friends for 15 hours. Therefore, they are more like to use informal language instead of using formal language.

In this case, code mixing can increase vocabularies and help the learners to acquire the target language. It also help learners to enjoy their learning due to their reading ability to comprehend the meaning words from the novel. If you want to increase your vocabulary, you can read interesting novel. Raditya Dika novel entitled *Manusia Setengah Salmon* recommended to Students of SLA subject.

L. Frame of Thinking

There are many words in English which can be very confusing to people trying to learn the language, especially code mixing which we try to understand literally, but actually mean something very different. In the *Manusia setengah salmon* Novel, the writer found there are some forms of words.

The writer applies five steps in analyzing the data collection in order to produce the findings and answer the question. The steps are:

1. Reading intensely the novel.
2. Finding the code mixing words in the novel.
3. Writing Indonesian-English code mixing and appropriate the dialogue.
4. Giving the meaning of code mixing found in the novel from dictionary.
5. Finding the dominant of code mixing found in the *manusia setengah salmon* novel
6. Finding the reason why code mixing used in the *manusia setengah salmon* novel
7. Drawing conclusions according to the result.

Based on the consideration above, it could be make a frame of thinking, as follow:

Figure 1.1 Frame of Thinking

